

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.  
ASHTABULA:  
Saturday Morning, Oct. 30, 1858.

The Editor has not yet returned, but is confidently expected this week.

We take this opportunity, therefore, to say, in parting with the Readers of the TELEGRAPH, as we trust we shall now be permitted, that they are truly indebted to their papers for the past two weeks, to those who have had charge of the office. And should we be disappointed in our expectation, as expressed above, we are still confident that the business of the office, in the same reliable hands, will continue to be conducted with equal care and promptness.

But as to the Editor, we confess to a good deal of apprehension, always when he goes away alone, and had we even suspected that he contemplated so rash a step at this time, we certainly should have labored with him. We have not forgotten his long preaches to us, on the sublime and beautiful, in his matrimonial, nor his eloquent pleadings in behalf of Providence, that it is the manifest design, that all animated nature should go out in pairs. When I just as we were about to believe, "ere is something in it, and right over the unequal distribution of these delectable blessings, of starts the Editor *ab re uerba aberrans*, as if to confound us, and from that beneficent design. Now this is not right; at least we think it is not. We could not tell exactly, how we should do, if we had been so blessed, but we think, possibly, to quell a rebellion, or suppress a mutiny, or on some very hazardous expedition.

As it is, we are already engaged to take care of the children, and the good lady of the house goes next time, and we doubt not, she will exhibit quite as much genius at this business, as at editing.

N. B. If the Editor does not return before the next issue, we intend to advertise him under the head of

"SINGULAR ELOPEMENT!"

Cleveland Correspondence.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25th, 1858.

FRIEND TELEGRAPH—Considerable excitement has been exhibited in New York, Albany, Buffalo, and to a certain extent, in Cleveland, regarding the great prize fight between Morrissey and Heenan, for the Championship of America.

This barbarous display of American heathenism took place at Long Point, and after a battle which, considering its brief duration, is unprecedented for its severity in the annals of the ring, was decided in favor of Morrissey, who beat the Benicia Boy, in eleven rounds, occupying 21 minutes. It is said in the second round, that Heenan's fist in its search for his antagonist's face or some other available spot upon which to deposit a blow, came in contact with a cedar post with such force as to break several bones in his left hand, thereby disabling him in a measure from performing active duty through the remainder of the contest. Had it been otherwise, it is confidently asserted that he would not have come off second best.

Morrissey, although declared victor, has been the most severely punished. His nose has been broken, his eyes closed, and his face mutilated in a most frightful manner. Heenan appears to be in a sound condition, with the exception of a slight swelling upon his upper lip. It is to be regretted that these two lions on the human race, did not, like the killdeer, cast entirely aside each other, and thus make room for better men.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, editor of the *Liberator*, delivered a lecture at Chapin's Hall on the 20th inst. to a small audience. The fact of there being so few in attendance, may be attributed to the inclemency of the weather, the night in question being dark, accompanied by wind and rain. Wm. Lloyd Garrison is a calm earnest speaker who leaves no obstacle in his path for his hearer to climb over, but clears the way completely as he moves along.

There is an originality and depth of thought in his illustrations which bear evidence of a strong, well balanced mind that has received its lessons of life from actual contact with its warring and opposing interests.

The spirit of compromise with wrong is one of those evil spirits which have never taken possession of his soul, but upon its altar burns the pure flame of a holy love for all mankind.

He spoke of the American Tract Society, holding in his hand a small volume which has been extracted by its late action, and he asked what were the objections which were urged against it. Why it took ground in relation to African Slavery, which would have a tendency to disturb the harmony which now exists between Northern and Southern brethren, perhaps the question may arise, "who was the author of this proscribed work?" he would answer, "the author of the Universe, for every word it contains was taken from the volume of Inspiration, passages selected from the Bible, having a particular bearing upon this subject, and he said in his truly Garrisonian manner that he was a man who supported the American Tract Society, supported slavery, and would be held accountable before God for the crime.

He made an allusion to the degeneracy of the Republican party, of their throwing some of their words long and short overboard, that the words "no more slave territory" were no longer flying at the mast head, but in their places *let majorities decide upon the question of slavery in the state or territory, who seeks an existence.* Its avowed principles he said that majorities had no right to legislate a wrong upon any people, and that he should war against slavery wherever existing. He went heart and hand for the dissolution of the Union. He said that no Union should exist between right and wrong, it was a moral impossibility, and that a blow should be struck at once severing the ties which bind it together.

The speech throughout was logical and to the point. In many things he is slightly visionary, and although some of the measures that he advocates may for the present be impracticable still there is in his system of reform much that is good. And for his earnest efforts in the cause of freedom he is entitled to the respect and sympathy of all true lovers of progress and that divine ultimate triumph of the right.

Yours

The editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, the next day after the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio, said he was proud of his Democracy then than he had ever been before in his life. We are disposed to agree with him that Democracy, like cyclones, is best when well whipped.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 23d, 1858.

DEAR PAC TEX—Wednesday evening 20th, found me at this place. To reach it from Milwaukee, whence I last wrote you, I took the La Crosse & Milwaukee Road, at about 1 P. M. and after a comfortable, but not very rapid ride of 54 miles, over a fine running road, somewhat hilly country, reached what is called the Junction, the intersection of the La Crosse & Milwaukee, with the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac road, having a termination at present, at a point on the west bank of Lake Winnebago, known by the euphonious name of Oakkosh, at the mouth of the Wolf or Fox River. A distance of 32 miles from the Junction brought me to this place. The opening of the La Crosse road, was celebrated but a few days before my arrival in this vicinity, by a general turn out of the leading citizens along and near the line, including the military from Milwaukee, and the editorial fraternity *ad libitum*. After a passage over this very important route to La Crosse, the trip was continued to St. Paul, St. Anthony's Falls, Minneapolis, and other places on the route and in the neighborhood, and by a portion of the company to Fort Snelling, somewhat renowned of late by a swindling maneuverer, incited and conspired by this poor wretch of an administration. Some of our editorial brethren, and the officers of the Road, to whom I brought letters, expressed the regret that my journey had not brought me a few days earlier, that the pleasures of the excursion might have been shared with them. I can assure you that my regrets on this score were as earnest and sincere as theirs appeared to be. A section of country possessing more interest than that embraced in this excursion, could not be named. The enjoyments of the occasion were spoken of in terms of high praise, of the part taken by the R. R. Company, and of much satisfaction at the reception along the route, and the objects of interest that lay in the path of the party. The La Crosse Road is well built and well equipped, and the officers with whom I became acquainted, particularly Mr. JENKINS, of the Freight department, courteous and gentlemanly. Should you, Mr. Pro Tem, ever feel indulging the poetic reveries of your nature by a pilgrimage to the "Laughing waters," immortalized by the genius of a LONGFELLOW, let me commend you to the La Crosse Road.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Road, is one of those unfinished institutions which are so frequently to be met with in the west, in various stages of development, from the serpentine ridge or embankment, with more or less frequent intervals, to those partially finished and equipped, like the one in question, which has a running distance of something over 50 miles, and struggling for a tedious and uncertain existence, and all awaiting with trembling hope, that "good time coming." The contemplated line of this road is from Chicago by way of Jauvauille, North to Lake Superior, with a branch to St. Paul. The branch conception I learn, has been given up, or suspended, by a competing line, also running from the La Crosse, in a North Westerly direction, and but 15 or 20 miles West of this place.

Fond du Lac, where I am now stopping, with a branch of our tribe, who have become denizens of the place, is a city, far-agoth, of no mean pretensions. It is nestled at the head (or foot, as you please,) of Lake Winnebago, with a level, rich surface, elevated but a little above the lake, and enjoying a moderate harbor, formed by the mouth of the Fond du Lac River. Its principle business is lumbering, and about a dozen mills cutting from 25,000 to 100,000 ft. of lumber each, per week, dot the margin of the River. The logs for this lumber are cut in the winter, along the rivers, emptying into the Lake, which give access to the piers of the interior, some 250 miles, and are run into the lake, and rafted by the aid of steam to the river's mouth. The city contains about 8,000 inhabitants. Its distance from Lake Michigan, is 40 miles, and from Milwaukee 65 miles, in a north-westerly direction. It is the county seat of Fond du Lac County. The lake has an extent North and South of 40 miles, and is connected by river and canal with Green Bay and Lake Michigan. The country west is of great beauty and agricultural excellence, composed of prairie and oak openings. Wheat is the natural product, and the yield, when unfettered is profitable and satisfactory. In a favorable season, one crop has been sufficient to pay for the land, from which it was gathered. The past, however, has been a most discouraging season. An acquaintance had a 15 acre tract, into which he never put a cradle. Rust was its enemy. A ready market, and good prices have been enjoyed, but under the present depression of business, the best wheat is worth but 65 cents, and I saw a load sold to-day, of fair quality, at a price, which the seller said, he was ashamed to name. It was, he admitted however, below 60. Trade is flat, and the winter will probably reduce this staple commodity down to 50 cents. It is, however, a cash article, and about the only one of the locality. Money is almost out of the question, and every species of property becomes a circulating medium, of which, lumber, perhaps is the leading one, but prices are merely nominal. Fond du Lac is regularly and well built, with an intelligent and cultivated society, with its graded schools, and some half dozen Churches of different denominations, of which the Congregational is perhaps the most prosperous, and two weekly papers. It has one of the finest Halls, for public assemblages, that we have anywhere seen out of our largest cities, and furnished in a style of architectural elegance seldom met with. It was occupied on Friday evening by a gathering of some 600 or 700 citizens, drawn together to listen to an address from Judge DOBBS, of Racine, a Republican Senator, of whom Wisconsin has reason to be proud. His speech was mostly a review of the so-called Democratic party, and its pretensions to apostolical succession, and the exhibit was not a particularly flattering one to the delusionists, who are trying to reconcile and harmonize its absurdities. He likened the party to a *luree* nature, in the serpent line, which he met with recently, preserved—aptly so, perhaps you would say—in spirits. It had been, by nature, provided with two distinct heads—These heads represented, in the Judge's mind, the double-headed loco party—the one the Douglas head, the other the Buchanan, or Leconte head, conjoining, and running into a dead, scab, matter-of-fact affair. I might say a simple record of well sustained facts, drawn from the history of the party, portraying with a master's hand, the tergiversations and contradictions, which have marked the course of the party, more especially for the last 10 years. A pleasant steamboat acquaintance had been formed with this gentleman, while on a trip from Washington to Mt. Vernon, last spring, and the present occasion afforded a favorable opportunity to renew that acquaintance, and to measure the calibre of the man, in whom I felt some interest. He spoke favorably of the prospects, and the election of members of Congress.

Yours, R.

There was an immense meeting in Buffalo on Friday evening of last week, of the friends of the Union Opposition Ticket for Erie County, which is estimated by *The Commercial Advertiser* (Am.) at ten thousand strong. *The Republic* (Dem.) pronounced this one of the largest meetings ever assembled in Buffalo. As no hall could contain but a fraction of the throng, several outside meetings were organized and addressed by ten or twelve speakers. The numbers and spirit of this meeting, leave no doubt of the success of the Union Ticket.

We find in the St. Louis papers an address of Governor Denver to the people of Kansas, retiring from office. He says that henceforth the continuance of peace in the territory depends more on the people themselves than on the governor; that they have an abundance of local civil officers elected by themselves without disturbance or interference; that they have just accomplished the peaceable election of a Legislature, and it makes no material difference who may be governor. He does not think the territory yet prepared for a State organization.

PHILADELPHIA GOES TO TRY AGAIN.—The Cleveland Plaindealer publishes the following as a genuine document:

MONDAY, Oct. 10th, 1858.

SIR:—You are advised that on the 10th day of November next, a vessel will leave this port for San Juan del Norte. She will take any passengers and freight that may offer for Nicaragua.

If you or any persons in your neighborhood desire to emigrate to Central America, please advise me of it as soon as possible, in order that passage may be secured for you and your companions. It will be well for you to arrive here three or four days previous to the departure.

Your Obedient Servant, WM. WALKER.

Col. CHAS. DOUGLASS.

We suppose there are still men reckless enough, and foolish enough, to follow the fortunes of this adventurer, whose name ought, however, by this time, to be a synonym for failure. For the benefit of such persons we reproduce the above, but advise them not to be misled by the "gray-eyed man of destiny" who has already led so many to ruin, disease and death.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

CHINA.—The *Times*, Hong Kong correspondent says, (August 10th): The allied fleets had departed from Peking. Lord Elgin and Sir M. Seymour had proceeded from Shanghai to Japan. Lord Elgin had returned to Shanghai to meet the commissioners that are to be sent down from Peking to conduct the revision of the new tariff. Baron Gros and Mr. Reed were at Shanghai by last advice. Count Puffin was still at Tientsin. At Canton matters remain much the same as before and are most unsatisfactory. The British consulate has again retired from Canton, and only one or two foreigners are at present in the city. Lord Elgin had requested an expression of the views of the British merchants as to the most desirable site at Canton for the future British factory.

Cholera prevailed among the Chinese at Amoy.

MINNESOTA.—Minnesota has gone Republican by a decided majority. The *St. Paul Times* of the 17th says the Republicans will have from six to ten majority in the house of Representatives. The *Pioneer* (Dem.) concedes the House to the Republicans, but thinks the Democrats will have the Senate.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones has accepted the Ministry to Austria, and is so announced in the Union. His friends in Washington who thought he would resent it as an indignity are surprised. Mr. Buchanan knows his man.

We learn from Kansas that a portion of Lawrence Company had returned from the South Platte gold mines, whose accounts fully authenticated the reports of the existence of gold all along the South Platte River. They prospectively very extensively, with fair success. Numbers continue to leave for the mines, with the intention of wintering on the road.

SINGULAR INTERACTIONS BY A KENTUCKY JUDGE.—In Franklin Circuit Court, Kentucky, Wash Evelyn has been convicted of killing Dan McCurdy, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. In noticing the case, the Frankfort *Yeoman* remarks:

Judge Nuttall instructed the jury that if they believed the prisoner was sufficiently drunk at the time the offence was committed as not to know what he was doing, they were to find him not guilty. The substance of the instruction was about this: If it appeared that a man intended to commit crime before he got drunk, and committed it in a state of intoxication, his drunkenness was no excuse or palliation of the offence; but if, without having determined to perpetrate a crime, he became too drunk to know what he was about, and in this case committed murder, he could not be held guilty.

It is the decisions of such Judges that are fast making Kentucky law a by-word.

THE "QUAKER VOTE" AT LAST.—The Boston *Journal* remarks: "The long missing Quaker vote in Pennsylvania has been heard. It is slow, but sure when it comes." To which the Providence *Journal* adds:

We welcome the long expected "Quaker vote." We missed it in October, 1856, and vainly looked for it in the coming November. Our Quaker friends are never fast, but they are famous for holding on when they come. We should judge by the returns, that the monthly meetings must be in a very flourishing condition in Berks county.

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Matrimony made Easy.

Thirty petitions for divorce are now on file in the Court of Common Pleas for this county, and several petitions have already been granted at the present term. At this rate the institution of matrimony is at a discount. The ceremony of marriage will lose half its terror and importance if the number of divorces cases continues to increase.—*Columbus Statesman*.

Probably every county in Ohio would show a like comparative record; a disgrace to the age, and a shame upon the State of Ohio. We don't know that the attention of Legislators can be drawn to this subject, but if they would spend a tithe of the time in revising our divorce laws, that they do in the passage of laws of doubtful constitutionality, and still more doubtful practicality, great good might be done.—Our divorce laws, instead of being—as they should—a protection to virtue and the marital vow, are just the reverse, and should have their title changed so as to read—"An act for the encouragement of legal concubinage, and more particularly for the abuse of women."

It is but a short time since a couple, who had previously tried their fortunes in matrimony's lottery, but with ill success—were negotiating a union, and in calculating the chances for happiness, concluded that as it was so easy in Ohio to get a divorce they would get married, provided neither party should, in case the other became dissatisfied, object to the granting of a divorce. What is such a marriage but legalized concubinage?—*Cleveland Herald*.

CAPT TOWNSEND, THE SLAVE, TO GO SOUTH FOR TRIAL.—Judge Sprague, of the U. S. circuit court at Boston, charged the grand jury, on Friday, that the court has no jurisdiction in the case of Capt Townsend, of the slave Echo, and that the law requires that he shall be returned to the judicial district where he first landed. The slave will therefore be sent to Florida for trial, which is nearly equivalent to his discharge. This interpretation of the law is assumed to be the true one, when Capt Townsend was first brought north by a mistake of Lieut. Moffit.

The Administration and Senator Douglas are striking hands for taken of only, and will fight the Illinois fight shoulder to shoulder. Vice-President Breckenridge has written a letter advising the Democracy to unite; one Leconte candidate for Congress has already withdrawn, and *The Union*, though not blowing the Douglas horn, has preserved an ominous silence for several days.

Ira Stout suffered the penalty of the law, for the murder of Mr. Little, at 20 minutes after 3 o'clock last week Friday. His death was not so immediate as it should have been, but he struggled for eight or ten minutes.

BILLIARD MATCH.—A match game of Billiards for \$500 a side, is to be played soon between Phil Tienan, of this city, and A. P. Merritt, better known as Purdy Merritt, of New York. A portion of the money has already been put up as a forfeit in case either one of the party should back down. The celebrated "Albany pony" will wait on Merritt, while George Barringer will second Tienan. The game selected is the American four ball. The match will doubtless be one of great interest, as both contestants are acknowledged masters of the cue.—*Cin. Com.*

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The Kansas City *Journal* of the 1st mentions that on that day over 50 emigrant wagons left that place for different points in northern Kansas. "Among them were nineteen families from the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio. The land emigration to the territory for the past two weeks has been larger than at any time this year.—There seems to be a general exodus from the older western states, to the rich farming valleys of southern Kansas. There is not probably in all our public domain a greater area of first class land for all branches of farming—stock farms, produce farms, dairy, orchard and vineyard farm, hemp, tobacco and cotton farms—and last, but not least, farms for the raising of sheep—than is to be found among the counties of southern Kansas. Our city is every day crowded with detachments of this immense emigration, and there is one feature among this moving multitude that we cannot fail to admire—it is an emigration of fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, with all their household effects and their stock and implements of agriculture."

A LITTLE BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOTS HIS BROTHER.—A most heart rending accident occurred in the family of James L. Loop, Esq., of Rockford, in this State, on Sunday last. Two little boys, children of Mr. Loop, were "playing soldier" in the sitting room. One of them, Matthew, had a shot gun in his hands, which had lain in the house several months, unoccupied, and as every one supposed, unloaded, which, during the progress of the play, he aimed at his brother, and pulled the trigger, when it discharged, putting the whole load into the forehead of Frank, who stood not more than two feet from the muzzle of the gun. The horror-stricken brother caught the poor boy in his arms, while the brains rapidly oozed from the horrible wound, and in an hour and a half he was dead. Frank was a very intelligent and sprightly lad of 11 years, and idolized by his parents. The boys had frequently played with the gun, snapping the lock time and time again, and they felt certain that it was unloaded.

Chicago Jour. 16th.

FEMALE WALKING MATCH.—Montgomery Hall, France street, is the scene of a female pedestrian match, which is attracting considerable attention from the fancy gentlemen, notwithstanding the Morrissey and Heenan excitement. Two females, Mrs. Lambert, alias Flora Temple, of Boston, and Martha Buckley, alias Priores, of Lynn, are walking on a raised platform for a prize of \$100—the one who walks or stands longest without rest to be the victor. The parties are allowed any refreshments they desire, but are not permitted to sit down or leave the platform to partake.—They commenced this useful occupation yesterday at twelve o'clock, and at twelve o'clock to-day were performing their rounds, though with evident symptoms of weariness, and Flora, at first the favorite, complained of having taken cold last night.—Both pedestrians have walked sixty consecutive hours on former occasions. Lambert's dress resembles the English jockey; Buckley's is the Bloomer.

N. Y. Ex. Post.

Slender Descent of a young Married Lady.

A Scotchman of the name of J. J. Clark a few years ago, upon the death of his father (a wealthy Glasgow merchant, who had been engaged in the West India trade), became possessed of a handsome fortune. Shortly afterward he married a young Scotch lady of education, engaging manners, and prepossessing appearance, with whom he came to this country about six months ago, and after visiting all the principal cities and places of interest, recently went to Philadelphia and made a sojourn there of about three weeks, during which period they stopped at the house of Mrs. Stanley, No. 301 Spruce street, where Mr. Clark privately prepared himself during the visits of his wife among her acquaintances. When ready for a start, he accompanied his wife to the residence of one of her friends, and there left her under pretense of going to see a ship launched, when he returned to his boarding-house and carried off his baggage, and with his servant started for parts unknown, taking with him his wife's watch and jewelry, and leaving behind him a letter addressed to his wife, wishing her "Good-by" and enclosing \$10. Mrs. Clark, immediately came to New-York. The case was given to Officer King to work up. He soon ascertained that Mrs. C. had only \$2 of the \$10 left, whereupon he invited the distracted young lady (she is yet only 19 years old) to go to his house and become one of his family while he was engaged in ferreting out some information for her. The first clue of the runaway was that he had put up at Lovejoy's Hotel under the name of Muir—that, with his servant, he had started for Albany the day before. Upon this discovery, Mrs. Clark, provided with a passage ticket, started for Albany in pursuit. On her arrival there she ascertained that her faithful little lord had stopped one day and night at Stannis Hall, and while there, he had got his servant into a state of intoxication, and then given him the slip, starting off westward alone; and that the servant, on coming to his senses, had gone in pursuit of his master. Mrs. C. followed in the lightning train, and ere this, it is hoped and believed, she will have overtaken her traitor husband. What motive Mr. C. can have had for thus singularly attempting to desert his wife is quite a mystery.

Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25, 1858.

CASE OF KIDNAPING.—Horace Bell, who released his wife and brother from Brandenburg Jail last July, committed on the charge of running off negroes, was taken on Saturday from the fair grounds at New Albany, Ind., without a warrant, and brought into Kentucky, by Louisville officers. The new Albanians became tremendously excited. The fire-bells were rung and a large meeting held on Saturday evening. A hundred people have chartered the ferry-boat Empire and talk of going to Brandenburg to-day to rescue Bell. An express has been sent from Louisville to Brandenburg to place the citizens on their guard against the hostile expedition. Gov. Willard of Indiana has promised a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for the men who captured Bell.

A meeting has been called here to denounce the proceedings of the officers in capturing Bell.

A SLAVE VOYAGE ABANDONED.—It is not safe for the New Yorkers to ship New England sailors on the slave ships. The bark Isle de Cuba arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning from the Western Islands, in charge of L. W. Turner, the mate, who belongs in Charleston. The mate and crew shipped in New York without any suspicion of the real purpose of the voyage, supposing they were destined for a legitimate trading trip to the coast of Africa. On their arrival at St. Michaels, all hands were called aft, when Capt. Michaels disclosed to them his plans, saying he was bound for the coast to obtain a cargo of slaves, and asked if they had any objection to go, offering at the same time great inducements as to their pay. They all, however, refused to accompany him on such a voyage, and the captain finding the determination of the crew could not be changed by any promises, and getting somewhat frightened for fear the crew would enter a complaint against him, he concluded to abandon the vessel and the voyage.

Three men who had embarked as passengers, but who were evidently agents for the purchase of slaves, also left the vessel, and the vessel to Boston and placed it in the hands of the T. S. marshal. It is hoped that the names of those who fitted her out for her piratical voyage will be discovered. The vessel is owned by Mr. De la Raganere, New York. The sailors are principally Danes and Dutch.

Dry Goods.

Business in N. Y., as we learn from the *Independent*, has fallen off very decidedly. The mass of undesirable goods in market is very great, and prices of these are very heavy. This is especially the case with woollens. Desirable silks and dress goods are sold down to a very small stock, so that prices are steady. Any goods, however, below the choice qualities are selling at a sacrifice. Ribbons especially feel the effects of the present taste for feathers and velvet trimmings for ladies' bonnets, and are dull and heavy. Trade has been much concentrated this season. A few houses have been doing a very large business. Many houses have done a fair business, but a great many have done but poorly. The woolen trade has done less than the silk trade, on account of its great overstock of winter goods. Domestic goods are in moderate demand, but prices are not so firm. The auction sales are unimportant. The jobbers find their trade much curtailed, but are looking with expectation to renewals of orders and a later trade; an expectation which is based on the fact, that the early purchases were limited in amount, and hardly sufficient to supply a winter stock to their country customers.

The fifth overland mail arrived at St. Louis Oct. 26th, a few hours ahead of contract time.

Great excitement existed in Peoria, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 26th, on account of the failure of Messrs Curtis & Co., bankers.—The people threatened to mob the banking-house and the private residences of the firm. The military had been notified to be in readiness for any attack.

SALT FOR SALE.—By the load or single barrel, by C. B. NEWMAN, Jr., at the lowest Cash price. Oct. 26th, 1858.

BOOTS! BOOTS!—For the best quality of Thick Boots, Prindle's make, at the lowest Cash price. Oct. 26th, 1858.

GOLD PENS.—The best in market, at

STEELE'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 14th inst., a brown fat cow, with one wooden foot on the horn. A liberal reward will be paid for information, whenever such cow is found, and returned to the subscriber. HARRY FIELDS, 412

L. Benedict & Sons, are daily receiving their

FALL and WINTER STOCK OF

HATS and CAPS.

containing a variety of styles of GENTS, SILK and CASHMERE HATS, for the Fall and Winter styles.

SOFT FELT HATS, of all colors Cloth, Gilted, Black, Velvet, and Fur CAPS of all colors, and the best quality of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Hats, Gents Fur Brimless, Fur Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Sleigh Robes.

Also, a good assortment of

UMBRELLAS, Trunks, and Travelling Bags, all of which we will sell at very low prices, at

201 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.

NEW GOODS AT STEELE'S—Call and see them.

Goods Sold to Meet the Times.

N. B. A Journeyman Watch Maker will be here in a few days from the East.

BARGAINS!!

FOR THE LADIES!

AT THE STORE OF J. G. WRIGHT,

RETURNING last week from New York